



2008-09

1329.0.55.002

# VINEYARDS ESTIMATES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 27 OCT 2009

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## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2009 Vineyards collection. Included are statistics on the area and production of wine grapes and summary information on the major wine grape varieties. The publication presents data for Australia and states and territories, with sub-state data based on Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and derived zones provided in an attached datacube. Additional wine and grape industry data will be published in Australian Wine and Grape Industry (cat. no. 1329.0) and Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 7121.0).

### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The 2009 Vineyards collection was undertaken using a survey methodology in contrast to previous years in which a census of all known in-scope vineyards was conducted. For more information regarding the reliability of survey estimates, refer to the Explanatory Notes.

In addition to changes in collection methodology, only wine grape growers were included in the scope of the 2009 Vineyards Survey. The survey did not include vine irrigation information and data were collected for a reduced range of wine grape varieties.

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Trevor Sutton  
Acting Australian Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

Estimates from the 2009 Vineyards Survey indicate that total wine grape production was down 8% from 2008, confirming industry expectations of a lower harvest.

### AREA OF VINES

Wine grape growers cultivated 163 thousand hectares of vines for the 2009 season. The total bearing area for wine grapes was 157 thousand hectares, while the area not yet bearing was 5.3 thousand hectares. Red wine grape varieties comprised 61% of the total area of vines and 61% of the total bearing area.

### GRAPE PRODUCTION

Total wine grape production in 2009 was 1.7 million tonnes, a decrease from 1.8 million tonnes the previous year. South Australia remained the largest producing state with 748 thousand tonnes. New South Wales was the next largest producing state with 534 thousand tonnes, followed by Victoria with 329 thousand tonnes.

Red wine grape production (888 thousand tonnes) was higher than white wine grape production (796 thousand tonnes). South Australia was the highest red wine grape producing state with 52% (458 thousand tonnes) of total red wine grape production. New South Wales was the highest producer of white wine grapes with 37% (296 thousand tonnes) of total white wine grape production, closely followed by South Australia with 36% (290 thousand tonnes).

Three varieties of grapes accounted for 61% of all wine grape production: shiraz (394 thousand tonnes), chardonnay (384 thousand tonnes) and cabernet sauvignon (248 thousand tonnes). Shiraz accounted for 44% of all red wine grape production, while chardonnay accounted for 48% of all white wine production.

## WINE GRAPES, Area, Production and Yield—Year ended 30 June 2009

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	ACT	Aust.
RED WINE GRAPES								
Bearing area (ha)(a)	20 290	16 870	601	51 436	6 101	683	47	96 028
Area not yet bearing								
Planted or grafted before 2008								
harvest (ha)	^ 321	^ 261	^ 9	^ 594	^ 57	49	—	1 291
Planted or grafted after 2008 harvest								
(ha)	^ 298	^ 187	^ 6	^ 595	^ 47	^ 25	—	1 158
<b>Total area of grapes (ha)(b)</b>	<b>20 909</b>	<b>17 318</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>52 625</b>	<b>6 206</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98 476</b>
<b>Production (t)(c)</b>	<b>238 597</b>	<b>161 215</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>457 632</b>	<b>26 076</b>	<b>^ 2 762</b>	<b>^ 205</b>	<b>888 028</b>
Yield (t/ha)(d)	11.8	9.6	2.6	8.9	4.3	^ 4.0	^ 4.4	9.2
WHITE WINE GRAPES								
Bearing area (ha)(a)	20 077	12 322	353	22 041	5 729	688	52	61 262
Area not yet bearing								
Planted or grafted before 2008								
harvest (ha)	663	^ 224	^ 5	^ 585	^ 270	78	2	1 828
Planted or grafted after 2008 harvest								
(ha)	^ 240	^ 193	^ 2	^ 280	*241	25	3	983
<b>Total area of grapes (ha)(b)</b>	<b>20 980</b>	<b>12 738</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>22 906</b>	<b>6 240</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64 073</b>
<b>Production (t)(c)</b>	<b>295 725</b>	<b>168 284</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>289 960</b>	<b>36 613</b>	<b>^ 3 477</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>795 614</b>
Yield (t/ha)(d)	14.7	13.7	3.4	13.2	6.4	^ 5.1	6.7	12.987
TOTAL WINE GRAPES								
Bearing area (ha)(a)	40 367	29 192	954	73 477	11 831	1 371	99	157 290
Area not yet bearing								
Planted or grafted before 2008								
harvest (ha)	984	^ 484	^ 15	1 179	^ 327	127	2	3 119
Planted or grafted after 2008 harvest								
(ha)	^ 538	^ 380	^ 8	875	^ 288	50	3	2 141
<b>Total area of grapes (ha)(b)</b>	<b>41 889</b>	<b>30 056</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>75 531</b>	<b>12 446</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>162 550</b>
<b>Production (t)(c)</b>	<b>534 322</b>	<b>329 499</b>	<b>2 752</b>	<b>747 592</b>	<b>62 688</b>	<b>^ 6 239</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1 683 643</b>
Yield (t/ha)(d)	13.2	11.3	2.9	10.2	5.3	^ 4.6	5.6	10.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Bearing area includes area of vines with no or minimal yields.

(b) Area refers to the area of vines at harvest.

(c) Production refers to production (fresh weight) for winemaking or distillation.

(d) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

## WINE GRAPE VARIETALS, Area and production at harvest—Australia, 2009

AREA NOT YET BEARING (PLANTED OR GRAFTED) .....						
	<i>Bearing area(a)</i>	<i>Prior to the 2008 harvest</i>	<i>After the 2008 harvest</i>	<i>Total area(b)</i>	<i>Production(c)</i>	<i>Yield(d)</i>
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t/ha
.....						
Red wine grapes						
Cabernet Sauvignon	27 537	^ 263	^ 228	28 028	248 453	9.0
Merlot	10 990	^ 33	*15	11 038	126 914	11.5
Pinot Noir	4 770	^ 146	^ 189	5 106	31 310	6.6
Shiraz	44 082	640	^ 582	45 313	394 068	8.9
Other red grape varieties	8 639	^ 208	^ 144	8 991	87 276	10.1
<i>Total red grapes</i>	<i>96 028</i>	<i>1 291</i>	<i>1 158</i>	<i>98 476</i>	<i>888 028</i>	<i>9.2</i>
White wine grapes						
Chardonnay	29 831	^ 245	^ 61	30 137	384 188	12.9
Colombard	2 660	*24	—	2 684	62 080	23.3
Muscat Gordo Blanco	2 134	^ 155	^ 77	2 366	52 042	24.4
Sauvignon Blanc	6 135	512	^ 363	7 010	63 639	10.4
Semillon	6 481	^ 61	^ 166	6 707	81 850	12.6
Riesling	4 516	^ 73	*24	4 613	39 620	8.8
Other white grape varieties	9 463	750	^ 283	10 496	112 181	11.9
<i>Total white grapes</i>	<i>61 262</i>	<i>1 828</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>64 073</i>	<i>795 614</i>	<i>13.0</i>
<b>Total wine grapes</b>	<b>157 290</b>	<b>3 119</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>162 550</b>	<b>1 683 643</b>	<b>10.7</b>

- ^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution
- \* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Bearing area includes area of vines with no or minimal yields.

- (b) Area refers to the area of vines at harvest.
- (c) Production refers to production (fresh weight) for winemaking or distillation.
- (d) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2009 Vineyards Survey.
- 2** The Vineyards Survey was conducted on behalf of the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC). The main user of this information is the Australian wine industry's Statistics Working Group (SWG), which is made up of representatives of industry peak bodies, and its role is to represent the views of the industry on statistical matters.
- 3** In contrast to previous years, the 2009 Vineyards collection was undertaken using a survey methodology and collected information on the major wine grape varieties only. Previous collections were conducted as censuses of all in-scope vineyards, and included all significant varieties, as well as table, drying and other grapes. Vineyards irrigation information was also excluded from the 2009 survey. Estimates of area, production and yield for the main wine grape varieties are presented in the publication for Australia and states and territories, and are available at sub-state regions in attached datacubes. The sub-state regions are based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and Regions.
- 4** GI Zones and Regions are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980*. For more detail on Australian GIs, including maps of zones and regions, see the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation website, <http://www.wineaustralia.com/australia>.
- 5** The derived zones published by the ABS are based on those defined by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. See the Appendix for a list of derived zones for this publication.

### GENERAL

- 6** This publication presents the final Vineyards estimates for 2008-09, including area, production, and yield for wine grapes and major wine grape varieties.
- 7** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 8** The scope of the 2009 Vineyards Survey was agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS' Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut-off. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). This business based frame replaces the land based frame previously used for the Vineyards collection.
- 9** A minimum size cut-off of \$5,000 was applied to determine whether a business was in-scope for the Vineyards 2009 Survey, as well as being identified on the ABSBR as a wine grape grower/vineyard through survey feedback or from Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) information. The measure of size was based on either the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement (BAS) turnover.
- 10** While the ABSBR does not include all agricultural businesses in Australia, it provides improved coverage from the previous ABS-maintained Agricultural Survey frame, since most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN) from the ATO for their business operations. The ABR-based register also provides more up-to-date coverage as it excludes agricultural businesses with cancelled ABNs and incorporates regularly updated information on agricultural businesses from the ATO.
- 11** For the 2009 Vineyards Survey, a sample of approximately 4,600 businesses was selected from an in-scope population of approximately 10,000 businesses. The response rate was 89%.
- 12** Vineyards statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

**13** Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. The scope of the data collected is the same as for other states.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES (SAMPLE ERROR)

**14** The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total business population in scope of the collection, and are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance because only a sample was taken. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses had responded, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

**15** In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

**16** Unless otherwise annotated, published national estimates have RSEs less than 5%. For some states with limited production of certain commodities, RSEs are greater than 10%. Estimates that have an estimated RSE between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*\*' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request.

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**17** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**18** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**19** A range of publications relevant to the Agriculture sector are produced by the ABS, including:

- *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (cat. no. 1292.0)
- *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0)
- *Australian Wine and Grape Industry* (cat. no. 1329.0)
- *Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 7111.0)
- *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced Australia* (cat. no. 7503.0)
- *Water use on Australian Farms* (cat. no. 4618.0)

**20** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Themes pages on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics  
ACT Australian Capital Territory  
Aust. Australia

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

cat. no. Catalogue number

ha hectare

NSW New South Wales

Qld Queensland

SA South Australia

t tonne

Tas. Tasmania

Vic. Victoria



## APPENDIX 1

### BACKGROUND

Derived zones published by the ABS are based on those defined by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. These zones are based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and Regions, which are the official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions as defined in the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980*. For more detail on Australian GIs, including maps of zones and regions, see the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation website, <http://www.wineaustralia.com/australia>.

### GI ZONES AND DERIVED ZONES:

The following list details the GI Zones and derived zones used in this publication. Each listing is a GI Zone unless otherwise described as a derived zone.

#### *New South Wales*

Big Rivers (excludes NSW Murray-Darling and NSW Swan Hill GI Regions) (derived zone)

Central Ranges

Hunter Valley

NSW Murray-Darling Swan Hill (derived zone) - includes:

NSW Murray-Darling GI Region; and

NSW Swan Hill GI Region

North and West NSW (derived zone) - includes:

Northern Rivers GI Zone;

Northern Slopes GI Zone; and

Western Plains GI Zone

South Coast

Southern NSW

#### *Victoria*

Central Victoria

Vic. Murray-Darling Swan Hill (derived zone) - includes:

Vic. Murray-Darling GI Region; and

Vic. Swan Hill GI Region

Port Phillip and Gippsland (derived zone) - includes:

Gippsland GI Zone; and

Port Phillip GI Zone

North East Victoria

North and West Vic. (derived zone) - includes:

North West Vic. (excludes Vic. Murray-Darling and Vic. Swan Hill GI Regions) (derived zone); and

Western Vic. GI Zone

#### *Queensland*

Queensland

#### *South Australia*

Barossa

Far North and The Peninsulas (derived zone) - includes:

Far North GI Zone; and

The Peninsulas GI Zone

Fleurieu

Limestone Coast

Lower Murray

Mount Lofty Ranges

## APPENDIX 1 *continued*

### GI ZONES AND DERIVED

ZONES: *continued*

#### *Western Australia*

WA Other (derived zone) - includes:

Central WA GI Zone;

Eastern plains, Inland and North Western Australia GI Zone; and

West Australia South East Coast GI Zone

Greater Perth

South West Australia

#### *Tasmania*

Tasmania

#### *Northern Territory*

Northern Territory

#### *Australian Capital Territory*

Australian Capital Territory



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### PHONE

1300 135 070

### EMAIL

client.services@abs.gov.au

### FAX

1300 135 211

### POST

Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

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